

**OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES, AUSTRALIA  
MARCH 1995**

**MAIN FEATURES**

*Arrivals of overseas visitors for short-term visits*

The trend estimate for arrivals of overseas visitors in March 1995 increased 0.5 per cent compared with February 1995. The seasonally adjusted figure for April 1995 will have to decrease by more than 4.9 per cent before this trend will be reversed.

The actual number of overseas visitors to enter Australia in March 1995 was 313,500, bringing the total for the nine month period July 1994 to March 1995 to 2,734,900. This is an 11 per cent increase over the corresponding nine month period to March 1994 (2,468,000).

Sixty-one per cent of overseas visitors who arrived in Australia between July 1994 and March 1995 reported that they were on 'holiday', 19 per cent reported that they were 'visiting friends/relatives', while a further 9 per cent travelled for 'business' reasons.

*Departures of Australian residents for short-term trips abroad*

The trend estimate for Australian residents departing during March 1995 for short-term trips abroad increased 0.3 per cent compared with February 1995. A decrease of at least 1.9 per cent in the seasonally adjusted figure for April 1995 is required for the trend estimate to fall.

There were 194,600 departures of Australian residents during March 1995, bringing the total for the nine month period July 1994 to March 1995 to 1,776,300. This is an increase of 4 per cent over the corresponding nine month period to March 1994 (1,705,600).

*Permanent movement*

The total number of settler arrivals in Australia during March 1995 was 7,320, bringing the total number for the

nine month period July 1994 to March 1995 to 64,850. This is a 26 per cent increase over the corresponding nine month period to March 1994 (51,410).

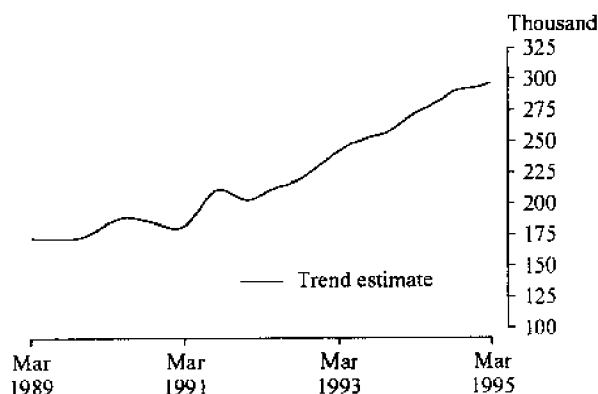
There were 2,360 permanent departures of Australian residents in March 1995, bringing the total number of permanent departures for the nine months to March 1995 to 20,820, a slight increase over the corresponding nine month period in 1994 (20,780).

*The United States of America: Pacific Rim ties*

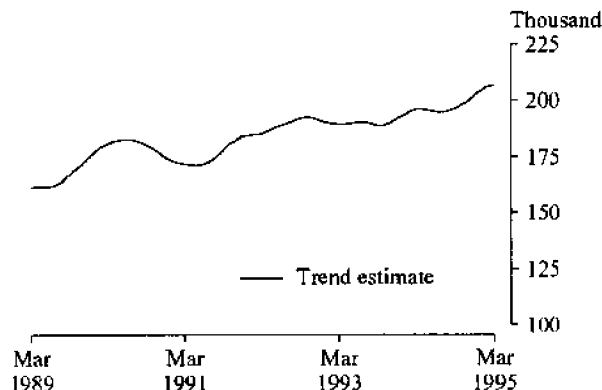
The United States of America is Australia's fourth largest market for inbound tourism. This market share however has declined steadily, from second largest in 1987 (309,000 or 17% of all short-term visitor arrivals), to fourth in 1994 (289,700 or 9%). During the nine month period July 1994 to March 1995, 227,800 Americans visited Australia (8% of all short-term arrivals during the period). While this is behind such other source countries as Japan (21%), New Zealand (14%) and the United Kingdom (11%), it is ahead of Singapore (5%) and Taiwan, Korea and Germany (all 4%).

Over the past five years the United States of America has remained the second most popular destination for Australian residents departing on short-term trips abroad, accounting for 14 per cent of all Australian residents departing short-term in 1990 (300,200) and 13 per cent in 1994 (288,300). During the nine month period July 1994 to March 1995, 216,000 Australian residents (12 per cent of all short-term departures for the period) stated an intention to visit the United States of America, second only to the number stating an intention to visit New Zealand (281,900 or 16%). This is ahead of destinations such as the United Kingdom (10%), Indonesia (9%) and Hong Kong (6%).

**SHORT-TERM VISITOR ARRIVALS**



**SHORT-TERM RESIDENT DEPARTURES**



**INQUIRIES**

- for further information about statistics in this publication and the availability of related unpublished statistics, contact Jim Elliott on Canberra (06) 252 6671 or any ABS State office.
- for information about other ABS statistics and services please refer to the back page of this publication.

TABLE 1. TOTAL MOVEMENT — ARRIVALS: CATEGORY OF MOVEMENT

Period	Permanent arrivals Settlers	Long-term arrivals		Total permanent and long-term arrivals	Short-term arrivals (a)			Total arrivals (a)	
		Australian residents	Overseas visitors		Australian residents (Actual)	Overseas visitors (Seasonally adjusted b)	Overseas visitors (Trend estimate c)		
<i>Year ended 31 December —</i>									
1992	94,250	66,160	60,050	220,450	2,166,300	2,603,300	..	4,990,100	
1993	65,680	73,430	58,830	197,930	2,215,200	2,996,200	..	5,409,300	
1994	77,940	78,060	65,910	221,910	2,302,500	3,361,700	..	5,886,200	
<i>Year ended 30 June —</i>									
1992	107,390	62,920	63,860	234,170	2,072,400	2,519,700	..	4,826,300	
1993	76,330	69,590	57,840	203,770	2,218,500	2,785,600	..	5,207,800	
1994	69,770	75,600	62,000	207,370	2,245,600	3,169,000	..	5,621,900	
<i>1994 —</i>									
January	5,670	7,350	10,420	23,440	275,000	250,500	250,700	265,300	549,000
February	5,390	5,850	13,510	24,760	159,600	304,300	273,300	269,400	488,600
March	5,750	5,780	3,750	15,280	158,200	307,400	295,600	272,800	480,900
April	5,480	4,880	4,240	14,610	170,700	255,100	271,100	275,300	440,400
May	5,840	4,270	2,990	13,100	157,800	214,900	266,500	277,700	385,800
June	7,040	5,520	3,440	16,000	167,700	230,900	278,500	280,500	414,600
July	6,690	7,230	8,790	22,700	240,800	282,500	278,100	283,300	546,000
August	6,970	5,820	3,900	16,680	190,400	265,400	295,400	286,700	472,500
September	7,220	6,110	3,870	17,200	214,800	254,000	297,200	289,900	486,000
October	6,930	6,280	4,300	17,520	254,200	301,600	292,200	291,800	573,300
November	7,360	7,100	3,370	17,830	173,100	311,000	283,400	292,300	501,900
December	7,610	11,870	3,330	22,810	140,300	384,000	286,100	292,800	547,100
<i>1995 —</i>									
January	7,660	8,030	11,100	26,800	285,100	303,800	309,200	294,000	615,700
February	7,110	5,910	16,590	29,600	175,200	319,100	286,700	295,300	523,800
March	7,320	5,220	4,390	16,930	167,600	313,500	301,000	296,800	498,100

(a) Figures for short-term movement are based on a sample and are subject to sampling error. See paragraph 16 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail. (b) See paragraphs 20 to 23 of the Explanatory Notes. (c) See paragraphs 24 and 25 of the Explanatory Notes.

TABLE 2. TOTAL MOVEMENT — DEPARTURES: CATEGORY OF MOVEMENT

Period	Permanent departures	Long-term departures		Total permanent and long-term departures	Short-term departures (a)			Total departures (a)	
		Australian residents	Overseas visitors		Australian residents (Actual)	Australian residents (Seasonally adjusted b)	Overseas visitors (Trend estimate c)		
<i>Year ended 31 December —</i>									
1992	28,140	66,980	48,540	143,660	2,276,300	..	..	2,533,500	4,953,400
1993	28,070	64,300	48,050	140,430	2,267,100	..	..	2,931,000	5,338,500
1994	27,020	66,370	48,290	141,680	2,354,300	..	..	3,314,200	5,810,200
<i>Year ended 30 June —</i>									
1992	29,120	67,190	47,970	144,280	2,173,500	..	..	2,473,700	4,791,400
1993	27,910	65,450	47,740	141,100	2,299,500	..	..	2,730,700	5,171,300
1994	27,280	64,790	47,920	139,990	2,304,000	..	..	3,118,900	5,562,900
<i>1994 —</i>									
January	2,530	8,430	3,690	14,650	149,900	194,100	193,400	327,400	491,900
February	2,200	5,860	3,430	11,480	150,300	203,500	195,200	279,100	440,900
March	2,470	5,610	3,550	11,630	192,000	204,600	196,300	302,200	505,800
April	2,400	5,930	2,970	11,290	185,100	182,900	196,400	276,400	472,800
May	2,110	5,030	2,720	9,860	184,500	197,100	195,700	250,400	444,800
June	2,000	4,650	4,180	10,830	228,800	200,700	195,100	217,400	457,000
July	2,320	5,690	3,890	11,900	219,000	194,300	194,800	239,400	470,300
August	2,180	6,180	3,090	11,450	180,000	185,700	195,300	298,000	489,400
September	1,940	4,790	2,980	9,720	241,500	203,300	196,400	236,400	487,600
October	2,020	4,320	2,520	8,850	184,300	204,000	197,900	272,200	465,300
November	2,190	4,450	5,410	12,050	174,600	193,900	199,900	311,500	498,100
December	2,670	5,440	9,880	17,990	264,500	191,100	202,300	303,900	586,300
<i>1995 —</i>									
January	2,970	9,510	4,590	17,080	166,100	218,700	204,300	364,400	547,500
February	2,170	6,130	3,410	11,710	151,900	206,300	206,000	303,500	467,100
March	2,360	5,810	3,840	12,010	194,600	203,600	206,600	329,000	535,600

(a) Figures for short-term movement are based on a sample and are subject to sampling error. See paragraph 16 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail. (b) See paragraphs 20 to 23 of the Explanatory Notes. (c) See paragraphs 24 and 25 of the Explanatory Notes.

TABLE 3. SHORT-TERM MOVEMENT (a) — ARRIVALS OF OVERSEAS VISITORS AND DEPARTURES OF AUSTRALIAN RESIDENTS BY INTENDED LENGTH OF STAY AND PURPOSE OF JOURNEY (b)

	Year ended		Quarter ended		July to		Month of	
	30 June		31 March		March		March	
	1993	1994	1994	1995	1994	1995	1994	1995
<b>ARRIVALS</b>								
<b>Intended length of stay</b>								
Under 1 week	830,600	955,900	252,100	282,900	716,800	792,200	90,000	100,700
1 and under 2 weeks	833,700	971,400	270,000	292,600	748,800	851,100	104,900	103,400
2 weeks and under 1 month	530,100	595,300	151,700	159,200	478,600	515,000	59,200	54,300
1 and under 2 months	292,800	319,800	86,000	90,200	261,800	281,700	29,300	28,500
2 and under 3 months	93,900	97,400	27,800	29,000	77,500	83,700	8,000	8,200
3 and under 6 months	99,000	109,900	30,800	34,800	87,500	100,900	8,300	9,500
6 and under 12 months	105,500	119,300	43,800	47,700	96,900	107,100	7,800	9,100
<b>Total (c)</b>	<b>2,785,600</b>	<b>3,169,000</b>	<b>862,200</b>	<b>936,400</b>	<b>2,468,000</b>	<b>2,734,900</b>	<b>307,400</b>	<b>313,500</b>
<b>Purpose of Journey (b)</b>								
Convention/conference	44,400	46,700	11,500	19,200	35,500	61,500	5,900	7,600
Business	244,600	304,100	80,000	83,800	221,400	243,100	31,000	33,600
Visiting friends/relatives	508,700	548,400	139,600	166,000	436,100	519,100	53,800	56,300
Holiday	1,735,200	2,020,900	553,700	569,000	1,576,300	1,679,700	198,100	194,000
Employment	21,800	28,400	8,600	5,800	21,400	17,200	2,400	1,900
Education	62,900	78,500	33,500	37,000	63,800	72,200	3,800	4,200
Other and not stated	167,900	142,000	35,400	55,500	113,400	142,000	12,300	16,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,785,600</b>	<b>3,169,000</b>	<b>862,200</b>	<b>936,400</b>	<b>2,468,000</b>	<b>2,734,900</b>	<b>307,400</b>	<b>313,500</b>
<b>DEPARTURES</b>								
<b>Intended length of stay</b>								
Under 1 week	242,500	257,400	60,000	57,900	191,300	177,800	25,400	25,200
1 and under 2 weeks	570,800	566,600	133,100	132,800	433,100	443,700	51,500	50,100
2 weeks and under 1 month	625,000	615,200	140,000	145,800	468,800	476,300	53,000	52,900
1 and under 2 months	412,400	417,700	68,900	75,600	309,500	332,600	27,700	28,600
2 and under 3 months	178,900	169,700	23,700	26,500	119,200	138,000	9,900	10,400
3 and under 6 months	144,200	151,200	27,500	30,900	93,400	110,800	12,100	13,100
6 and under 12 months	125,600	126,200	39,000	43,000	90,300	97,200	12,400	14,300
<b>Total (c)</b>	<b>2,299,500</b>	<b>2,304,000</b>	<b>492,100</b>	<b>512,500</b>	<b>1,705,600</b>	<b>1,776,300</b>	<b>192,000</b>	<b>194,600</b>
<b>Purpose of Journey (b)</b>								
Convention/conference	52,900	59,000	12,000	19,900	42,600	58,400	5,500	9,500
Business	355,500	393,100	96,700	103,600	283,600	305,700	35,500	39,400
Visiting friends/relatives	500,000	533,500	105,500	122,400	393,300	437,800	43,800	46,100
Holiday	1,212,100	1,149,600	236,100	221,500	861,600	841,100	93,000	85,400
Employment	49,700	53,100	15,300	16,900	39,600	43,800	4,100	4,400
Education	26,300	26,300	6,800	8,600	20,500	26,400	1,900	2,300
Other and not stated	103,000	89,400	19,700	19,600	64,400	63,000	8,100	7,400
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,299,500</b>	<b>2,304,000</b>	<b>492,100</b>	<b>512,500</b>	<b>1,705,600</b>	<b>1,776,300</b>	<b>192,000</b>	<b>194,600</b>

(a) Figures for short-term movement are based on a sample and are subject to sampling error. See paragraph 16 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail. (b) Break in time series data. See paragraphs 3, 4 and 15 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail. (c) Includes not stated.

TABLE 4. PERMANENT (SETTLER) ARRIVALS: COUNTRY OF BIRTH (a)

Country of birth	Year ended		Quarter ended		July to		Month of	
	30 June		31 March		March		March	
	1993	1994	1994	1995	1994	1995	1994	1995
<b>Major group —</b>								
Oceania and Antarctica	9,520	10,200	2,810	3,880	7,520	9,890	830	1,150
Europe and the Former USSR	22,200	20,470	4,860	6,510	15,170	19,330	1,820	2,170
Middle East and North Africa	5,420	4,830	1,200	1,750	3,610	5,150	450	680
Southeast Asia	13,850	14,240	3,180	3,390	10,370	11,140	1,150	1,190
Northeast Asia	12,500	8,050	1,920	2,400	5,990	7,020	640	740
Southern Asia	6,630	5,480	1,230	2,000	4,030	5,700	390	660
The Americas	3,580	3,160	750	980	2,420	3,000	220	330
Africa (excluding North Africa)	2,570	3,250	840	1,170	2,230	3,610	250	390
<b>Total (b)</b>	<b>76,330</b>	<b>69,770</b>	<b>16,810</b>	<b>22,090</b>	<b>51,410</b>	<b>64,850</b>	<b>5,750</b>	<b>7,320</b>
<b>Major source countries —</b>								
Bosnia-Herzegovina	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	680	n.a.	1,680	160	270
China	3,050	2,740	600	880	1,970	2,450	230	330
Former USSR and Baltic States	3,200	1,950	440	610	1,380	1,950	150	180
Former Yugoslav Republics (c)	4,210	n.a.	600	n.a.	2,840	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Former Yugoslavia n.f.d. (d)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	700	n.a.	2,170	270	280
Hong Kong	6,520	3,330	890	990	2,560	2,970	330	260
India	3,550	2,640	610	1,010	1,950	2,840	190	320
New Zealand	6,690	7,770	2,230	3,010	5,690	7,670	670	910
Philippines	3,730	4,180	850	900	3,120	3,040	280	310
South Africa	1,020	1,650	510	720	1,100	2,050	150	240
Sri Lanka	1,580	1,430	330	500	1,020	1,590	120	160
United Kingdom	9,480	8,960	2,170	2,750	6,750	7,930	750	850
United States of America	1,320	1,370	360	440	1,070	1,330	120	150
Viet Nam	5,650	5,430	1,290	1,170	4,130	3,930	500	520

(a) See paragraphs 11 and 12 of the Explanatory Notes. (b) Includes other and not stated. (c) Includes all constituent republics of the former country of Yugoslavia. (d) Includes vague responses which cannot be coded to any other category.

**TABLE 5. SHORT-TERM MOVEMENT (a) — ARRIVALS OF OVERSEAS VISITORS  
COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE (b)**

Country of residence	Year ended 30 June		Quarter ended 31 March		July to March		Month of March	
	1993	1994	1994	1995	1994	1995	1994	1995
<b>OCEANIA &amp; ANTARCTICA —</b>								
Fiji	16,700	17,300	4,400	4,600	13,200	15,700	1,300	1,400
New Caledonia	17,800	19,900	8,500	8,800	16,600	17,300	1,300	1,200
New Zealand	480,500	487,400	90,100	95,300	373,600	371,800	37,700	37,600
Papua New Guinea	39,300	42,300	10,600	9,700	32,200	31,000	2,900	2,900
Other	19,700	23,300	5,800	5,300	17,600	18,000	2,100	1,700
<b>Total</b>	<b>574,100</b>	<b>590,200</b>	<b>119,300</b>	<b>123,700</b>	<b>453,300</b>	<b>453,700</b>	<b>45,300</b>	<b>44,800</b>
<b>EUROPE &amp; THE FORMER USSR —</b>								
Austria	11,600	14,700	4,400	4,500	12,400	13,300	1,300	1,300
Belgium	4,500	6,000	1,500	2,000	4,900	6,400	500	700
Denmark	10,800	12,800	4,400	4,700	10,700	12,900	1,400	1,400
Finland	4,800	5,300	1,700	1,700	4,400	4,700	600	500
Former USSR & Baltic States	4,500	5,900	1,900	2,500	4,500	6,500	500	1,000
France	28,100	32,100	8,100	9,800	26,800	30,800	2,500	2,700
Germany	96,800	115,900	38,800	37,100	95,900	101,000	13,800	12,400
Greece	6,200	7,200	1,900	1,600	5,900	5,400	700	600
Ireland	9,600	13,300	3,900	4,400	10,100	12,500	1,500	1,300
Italy	27,400	35,000	8,800	8,200	30,300	31,400	3,400	2,600
Netherlands	24,600	29,800	8,600	8,900	25,500	26,800	2,500	2,900
Norway	4,500	5,300	1,700	1,900	4,300	4,900	700	600
Spain	5,000	6,300	1,800	1,600	5,400	5,700	800	700
Sweden	17,800	19,100	6,400	6,300	16,300	17,100	2,400	1,800
Switzerland	28,800	33,100	10,300	10,500	28,300	31,700	3,400	3,000
United Kingdom	295,600	317,200	100,300	112,700	259,800	290,300	35,800	35,800
Other	13,500	17,300	5,000	5,900	14,400	17,700	1,600	1,800
<b>Total</b>	<b>594,300</b>	<b>676,500</b>	<b>209,600</b>	<b>224,100</b>	<b>559,900</b>	<b>619,000</b>	<b>73,600</b>	<b>71,100</b>
<b>MIDDLE EAST &amp; NORTH AFRICA —</b>								
Israel	5,200	5,800	1,600	2,100	4,500	6,000	600	700
Other	13,300	16,400	3,800	4,300	13,100	14,200	1,500	1,400
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,400</b>	<b>22,200</b>	<b>5,500</b>	<b>6,400</b>	<b>17,600</b>	<b>20,200</b>	<b>2,100</b>	<b>2,100</b>
<b>SOUTHEAST ASIA —</b>								
Indonesia	56,300	88,200	26,200	36,100	67,300	94,900	14,300	15,100
Malaysia	69,800	87,300	23,000	27,600	65,500	77,900	8,600	10,000
Philippines	17,700	19,200	4,900	4,900	12,600	15,100	2,100	1,900
Singapore	138,500	169,300	34,400	38,100	123,200	145,200	12,400	13,300
Thailand	40,400	58,200	12,900	15,500	37,200	48,400	4,500	6,800
Other	9,300	9,500	2,700	3,000	7,300	9,000	1,200	900
<b>Total</b>	<b>332,100</b>	<b>431,700</b>	<b>104,100</b>	<b>125,300</b>	<b>313,100</b>	<b>390,300</b>	<b>43,100</b>	<b>48,100</b>
<b>NORTHEAST ASIA —</b>								
China	19,500	25,000	5,700	8,500	18,200	25,600	2,100	3,000
Hong Kong	83,400	96,900	29,500	31,800	75,100	90,000	9,100	6,800
Japan	651,600	690,000	191,400	196,500	531,800	568,000	64,400	68,000
Korea	44,600	84,700	32,900	47,000	68,100	108,300	8,300	13,300
Taiwan	85,000	131,500	45,100	51,300	101,400	118,600	15,500	14,800
Other	1,100	2,000	700	600	1,400	2,100	100	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>885,100</b>	<b>1,030,200</b>	<b>305,300</b>	<b>335,700</b>	<b>796,000</b>	<b>912,600</b>	<b>99,400</b>	<b>105,900</b>
<b>SOUTHERN ASIA —</b>								
India	9,600	10,600	2,500	3,600	7,100	9,600	700	1,100
Sri Lanka	3,600	3,700	900	1,300	2,800	3,900	300	400
Other	2,200	2,900	800	1,100	2,100	2,600	200	300
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,500</b>	<b>17,200</b>	<b>4,300</b>	<b>5,900</b>	<b>12,000</b>	<b>16,000</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>1,900</b>
<b>THE AMERICAS —</b>								
Brazil	2,700	3,000	1,000	1,200	2,300	3,500	300	300
Canada	49,300	52,400	16,700	17,000	43,400	45,500	6,000	5,500
United States of America	270,600	287,200	81,400	83,000	223,600	227,800	31,100	28,900
Other	10,100	11,700	3,700	4,100	9,100	11,600	1,400	1,200
<b>Total</b>	<b>332,700</b>	<b>354,200</b>	<b>102,800</b>	<b>105,300</b>	<b>278,400</b>	<b>288,300</b>	<b>38,800</b>	<b>35,900</b>
<b>AFRICA (excluding North Africa) —</b>								
South Africa	19,700	27,400	6,200	7,400	22,100	26,300	2,400	3,200
Other	7,900	13,700	3,500	2,100	10,300	7,500	1,400	600
<b>Total</b>	<b>27,600</b>	<b>41,100</b>	<b>9,600</b>	<b>9,500</b>	<b>32,400</b>	<b>33,700</b>	<b>3,700</b>	<b>3,800</b>
<b>Total (c)</b>	<b>2,785,600</b>	<b>3,169,000</b>	<b>862,200</b>	<b>936,400</b>	<b>2,468,000</b>	<b>2,734,900</b>	<b>307,400</b>	<b>313,500</b>

(a) Figures for short-term movement are based on a sample and are subject to sampling error. See paragraph 16 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail. (b) See paragraphs 11 to 13 of the Explanatory Notes. (c) Includes other and not stated.

TABLE 6. SHORT-TERM MOVEMENT (a) — DEPARTURES OF AUSTRALIAN RESIDENTS  
MAIN DESTINATION (b)

Main destination	Year ended		Quarter ended		July to		Month of	
	30 June		31 March		March		March	
	1993	1994	1994	1995	1994	1995	1994	1995
<b>OCEANIA &amp; ANTARCTICA —</b>								
Fiji	88,100	79,700	15,300	12,500	58,000	58,400	6,600	4,200
New Caledonia	15,400	16,300	3,500	2,900	12,900	10,700	1,300	1,400
New Zealand	345,500	350,700	93,100	92,700	279,600	281,900	34,200	35,200
Norfolk Island	17,500	17,900	4,800	4,300	12,300	13,800	1,700	1,300
Papua New Guinea	35,200	35,400	8,500	7,300	26,800	25,200	3,300	2,500
Vanuatu	23,000	22,700	5,400	3,300	17,500	12,900	2,000	1,300
Other	25,900	26,100	4,800	4,600	20,300	28,500	2,000	1,500
<i>Total</i>	<i>550,600</i>	<i>548,800</i>	<i>135,500</i>	<i>127,500</i>	<i>427,400</i>	<i>422,100</i>	<i>51,000</i>	<i>47,300</i>
<b>EUROPE &amp; THE FORMER USSR —</b>								
France	25,400	28,700	4,300	4,800	19,300	18,900	2,000	1,700
Germany	34,100	32,300	5,500	6,600	22,200	23,200	2,100	3,000
Greece	30,000	32,000	3,900	5,100	18,200	21,200	1,900	2,400
Ireland	12,200	13,000	1,900	1,900	9,100	9,700	900	1,000
Italy	42,400	44,200	6,500	6,700	29,000	30,000	3,100	3,400
Netherlands	15,100	13,700	2,400	2,600	9,000	9,800	1,300	800
Poland	6,500	6,500	600	700	3,500	3,400	300	400
Spain	10,300	7,100	1,100	1,200	4,700	4,200	600	600
Switzerland	9,300	9,100	2,200	2,000	6,700	7,700	1,000	600
United Kingdom	240,400	248,000	39,300	43,700	165,000	176,000	17,800	20,700
Other	59,500	64,000	9,300	10,700	39,200	62,700	4,700	4,700
<i>Total</i>	<i>485,200</i>	<i>498,600</i>	<i>77,000</i>	<i>86,000</i>	<i>325,900</i>	<i>349,000</i>	<i>35,600</i>	<i>39,400</i>
<b>MIDDLE EAST &amp; NORTH AFRICA —</b>								
Egypt	6,800	4,600	1,200	1,300	3,600	4,900	300	400
Israel	8,200	8,500	2,000	1,800	6,400	6,600	1,100	1,000
Lebanon	12,800	12,500	2,100	3,000	8,200	11,400	1,100	1,800
Turkey	8,300	9,200	1,500	1,300	5,300	5,700	1,000	600
Other	10,300	12,400	3,200	2,800	9,400	8,900	1,500	800
<i>Total</i>	<i>46,500</i>	<i>47,100</i>	<i>10,000</i>	<i>10,000</i>	<i>32,900</i>	<i>37,500</i>	<i>4,900</i>	<i>4,700</i>
<b>SOUTHEAST ASIA —</b>								
Indonesia	197,300	206,300	46,700	45,800	157,400	164,300	13,200	16,600
Malaysia	81,900	85,300	19,400	18,600	66,300	64,700	7,900	5,800
Philippines	41,700	45,200	10,600	10,900	33,200	35,600	4,200	3,800
Singapore	102,300	92,300	20,700	22,800	70,100	71,600	8,100	9,100
Thailand	73,200	71,600	14,500	16,500	53,800	56,100	5,400	4,900
Viet Nam	22,800	28,900	8,300	11,400	23,100	29,900	2,400	2,800
Other	8,000	9,000	2,500	2,500	6,800	7,600	900	900
<i>Total</i>	<i>527,000</i>	<i>538,700</i>	<i>122,700</i>	<i>128,600</i>	<i>410,800</i>	<i>429,800</i>	<i>42,100</i>	<i>43,900</i>
<b>NORTHEAST ASIA —</b>								
China	23,900	29,300	6,700	11,200	21,200	35,600	2,600	4,500
Hong Kong	141,300	128,000	29,700	33,600	98,900	105,300	13,600	12,600
Japan	47,100	43,900	9,600	9,400	33,900	32,300	3,700	3,500
Korea	12,400	12,900	2,500	2,900	10,100	9,500	900	1,200
Taiwan	25,500	27,300	6,700	5,200	21,300	20,900	2,100	1,900
Other	600	1,400	200	200	900	1,000	100	100
<i>Total</i>	<i>250,800</i>	<i>242,800</i>	<i>55,500</i>	<i>62,500</i>	<i>186,300</i>	<i>204,600</i>	<i>22,900</i>	<i>23,700</i>
<b>SOUTHERN ASIA —</b>								
India	18,900	26,300	7,300	7,300	22,700	23,400	2,100	2,100
Sri Lanka	9,200	9,100	1,800	2,000	7,700	8,600	1,000	700
Other	8,800	9,200	3,000	2,800	7,900	8,400	1,100	1,100
<i>Total</i>	<i>36,900</i>	<i>44,500</i>	<i>12,100</i>	<i>12,100</i>	<i>38,300</i>	<i>40,500</i>	<i>4,200</i>	<i>3,900</i>
<b>THE AMERICAS —</b>								
Canada	30,000	36,000	5,900	6,400	24,300	28,200	2,300	2,600
United States of America	324,200	291,100	60,200	64,600	214,400	216,000	24,500	24,000
Other	16,300	17,700	3,900	4,700	14,200	17,600	1,400	1,700
<i>Total</i>	<i>370,500</i>	<i>344,900</i>	<i>70,000</i>	<i>75,700</i>	<i>252,900</i>	<i>261,800</i>	<i>28,200</i>	<i>28,300</i>
<b>AFRICA (excluding North Africa) —</b>								
Mauritius	4,100	4,900	700	700	3,800	3,600	200	100
South Africa	8,700	14,300	3,700	4,400	11,700	13,800	1,200	1,600
Other	14,500	10,800	2,300	2,200	8,400	7,600	800	700
<i>Total</i>	<i>27,200</i>	<i>30,000</i>	<i>6,600</i>	<i>7,300</i>	<i>23,900</i>	<i>25,000</i>	<i>2,200</i>	<i>2,500</i>
<b>Total (c)</b>	<b>2,299,500</b>	<b>2,304,000</b>	<b>492,100</b>	<b>512,500</b>	<b>1,705,600</b>	<b>1,776,300</b>	<b>192,000</b>	<b>194,600</b>

(a) Figures for short-term movement are based on a sample and are subject to sampling error. See paragraph 16 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail. (b) See paragraphs 11 to 14 of the Explanatory Notes. (c) Includes other and not stated.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

### Introduction

This publication contains statistics of persons arriving in, and departing from, Australia in summary form for the latest available month, together with two or three year time series for the major characteristics of travellers. More detailed statistics can be made available, on request (see paragraph 29).

### Source of the statistics

2. Persons arriving in, or departing from, Australia are required to complete prescribed questionnaires in the form of Incoming and Outgoing Passenger cards. These cards provide information to the Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs (DIEA) for administrative purposes and serve as the source of statistics of overseas arrivals and departures. In accordance with the *Census and Statistics Act 1905*, information relating to individuals, individual flights or ships and individual carriers, which is contained in these cards or other documents, is treated as confidential by the ABS.

3. Implementation of the *Migration Reform Act* by the DIEA required that a health and character check be incorporated with the Incoming passenger card. The redesign of both passenger cards followed and new passenger cards were officially introduced on 1 September 1994. The two main statistical changes affect *Marital status* and *Purpose of journey* and constitute a break in time series for these data items.

4. In addition to the four *Marital status* categories of 'Never married', 'Married', 'Widowed' and 'Divorced', both passenger cards now include 'Separated but not divorced' and 'Common law/de facto'. The following changes were also made to the *Purpose of journey* question: on the Incoming passenger card 'In transit' has been dropped; on the Outgoing passenger card 'Student vacation' has been dropped; and on both cards 'Visiting relatives' has been changed to 'Visiting friends/relatives', 'Convention' has been changed to 'Convention/conference' and 'Accompanying business visitor' has been dropped.

### Scope

5. The statistics in this publication relate to the number of movements of travellers rather than the number of travellers (i.e. the multiple movements of individual persons during a given reference period are each counted separately). The statistics exclude the movements of operational air and ships' crew, of transit passengers who pass through Australia but are not cleared for entry, and of passengers on pleasure cruises commencing and finishing in Australia aboard ships not then engaged on regular voyages.

### Definitions

#### Category of movement

6. Category of movement is primarily determined by the traveller's selection of their own category on the passenger card. This selection is accepted provided it is consistent with other information on the passenger card.

#### Permanent movement

7. Permanent arrivals (settlers) comprise travellers who hold migrant visas, (regardless of stated intended period of stay), New Zealand citizens who indicate an intention to settle and those who are otherwise eligible to settle (e.g. overseas born children of Australian citizens). Permanent departures are Australian residents (including former settlers) who on departure state they do not intend to return to Australia.

#### Long-term movement

8. Long-term arrivals comprise overseas visitors (except those who hold migrant visas—see paragraph 7 above) who intend to stay in Australia for 12 months or more and Australian residents returning after an absence of 12 months or

more overseas. Long-term departures comprise Australian residents who intend to stay abroad for 12 months or more and overseas visitors departing who stayed 12 months or more in Australia.

#### Short-term movement

9. Movements of travellers whose intended or actual length of stay is less than twelve months are classified as short-term, except those who on arrival hold migrant visas (see paragraph 7 above).

10. A large number of travellers state exactly 12 months or one year as their intended period of stay. Many of these stay for less than that period and on their departure from, or return to, Australia should therefore be classified as short-term. To maintain consistency between arrivals and departures, movements of travellers who report their actual or intended period of stay as being one year exactly are randomly allocated to long-term or short-term, in proportion to the number of movements of travellers who report their actual length of stay as up to one month more, or one month less, than one year.

#### Country

11. The classification of countries in this publication is based on the Australian Standard Classification of Countries for Social Statistics (ASCCSS). For more detailed information refer to the ABS publication *Australian Standard Classification of Countries for Social Statistics* (1269.0). Political developments in Europe, the Former USSR and Africa have resulted in a number of changes, and are detailed in Revisions 1.01, 1.02 and 1.03 of the ASCSS.

12. Statistics on country of birth, residence or citizenship have certain limitations because of inadequate reporting on passenger cards. For instance, it is not possible to identify separately England, Scotland and Wales. Similarly 'Korea' includes both the Republic of Korea and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

13. Country of residence refers to the country in which travellers regard themselves as living or as last having lived.

#### Main destination for short-term travellers

14. Australian residents travelling overseas are asked on departure for the name of the country in which they intend to spend most time.

#### Purpose of journey

15. From September 1994, all statistics relating to *Purpose of journey* are published using the following categories: 'Convention/conference', 'Business', 'Visiting friends/relatives', 'Holiday', 'Employment', 'Education' and 'Other'. In tabulations of data collected before September 1994, the 'Other' category will include 'In transit' and 'Holiday' will include 'Student vacation' and 'Accompanying business visitor'.

#### Estimation method

16. Overseas arrival and departure statistics are derived from a combination of full enumeration and sampling. All permanent movements and all movements with a duration of stay of one year or more are fully enumerated. All movements with a duration of stay of less than one year are sampled. Statistics relating to these movements are therefore estimates which may differ from statistics which would have been obtained if details of all these movements had been processed.

17. The statistics in this publication have been rounded, to the nearest 100 for short-term movements and to the nearest 10 for permanent and long-term movements. In tables showing both short-term and permanent and long-term movements the total movements have been rounded to the nearest 100.

The sums of the components may, due to rounding, not add exactly to totals.

### Corrections and imputations

18. The imprecision due to sampling errors should not be confused with errors arising from imperfections in reporting, which may occur in any data collection, whether sampled or not. Every effort is made to minimise such errors, both through careful design of the passenger cards and through checks on the information once it is received. During the edit process some items are corrected where they conflict with other known information. Missing replies to certain items such as age and country of birth are also imputed by reference to other related items.

19. Errors of this kind differ from discrepancies arising from the fact that certain information reflects the travellers' intentions at the time the passenger cards were completed. These intentions are, of course, subject to change. Particularly affected is the distinction between permanent and temporary movement and in the latter case, length of intended stay, country in which most time will be spent and purpose of journey.

### Seasonal adjustment

20. Original and seasonally adjusted short-term overseas visitor arrivals and short-term Australian resident departures are shown in Tables 1 and 2 respectively. In the seasonally adjusted series, account has been taken of normal seasonal factors and 'trading day' effects (arising from the varying numbers of Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays, etc. in the month) and the effect of movement in the date of Easter which may in successive years, affect figures for different months.

21. Seasonal adjustment may be carried out by various methods and the results may vary slightly according to the procedure adopted. Accordingly, seasonally adjusted statistics should not be regarded as in any way definitive. In interpreting particular seasonally adjusted statistics it is important to bear in mind the methods by which they have been derived and the limitations to which the methods used are subject. The adjustment procedure used for the short-term visitor arrivals and resident departures data is an aggregative adjustment. Prior to the July 1989 issue these data were adjusted at the category total level only (for visitor arrivals and resident departures separately). The aggregative method adjusts the major components separately (in this instance, the main countries of each category). The adjusted category total is obtained by summing the adjusted components. For more detail, contact the Assistant Director, Time Series Analysis, ABS on (06) 252 6345.

22. Seasonal adjustment is a means of removing the estimated effects of normal seasonal variation from the series so that the effects of other influences on the series may be more clearly recognised. Seasonal adjustment procedures do not aim to remove the irregular or non-seasonal influences which may be present in any particular month, such as the effect of major sporting and cultural events, changes in airfares structure and the fluctuation of \$A relative to other currencies. Irregular influences that are highly volatile can make it difficult to interpret the movement of the series even after adjustment for seasonal variation.

23. The seasonally adjusted series can, however, be smoothed to reduce the impact of the irregular component in the adjusted series. There are a number of ways of accomplishing this, depending on the intended uses of the smoothed series. If importance is attached to measuring the underlying change in the most recent periods, moving averages employing appropriate weighting patterns should be adopted; the choice of averaging technique will determine in

part the degree of smoothness of the derived series. The longer the term of the moving average the longer is the time series affected by revisions resulting from more recent data. In order to ensure that the underlying trend-cycle of a series is reflected in the trend estimate series, the degree of smoothness alone cannot always be used as the sole criterion in determining which moving average is appropriate.

### Trend estimates

24. The trend estimate for short-term overseas visitor arrivals and short-term Australian resident departures statistics are shown in Tables 1 and 2 respectively. The trend estimate has been derived by applying a 13-term Henderson-weighted moving average to the series.

25. While this technique enables smoothed data for the latest period to be produced, it does result in revisions to the smoothed series, principally, of recent months as additional observations become available. There may also be revisions as a result of the re-estimation of the seasonal factors. For further information, see *A Guide to Interpreting Time Series - Monitoring "Trends": an Overview* (1348.0) or contact the Assistant Director, Time Series Analysis on (06) 252 6345.

### Related publications

26. Users may also wish to refer to the following ABS publications:

*Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia* (3402.0)—issued quarterly to December quarter 1994

*Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia* (3404.0)—issued annually to 1993

*Australian Demographic Statistics* (3101.0)—issued quarterly

*Migration, Australia* (3412.0)—1994, expected to be released in 1995

*Tourism Indicators, Australia* (8634.0)—issued quarterly

27. Related statistics are also published by DIEA and the Department of Transport and Communications.

28. Current publications produced by the ABS are listed in the *Catalogue of Publications and Products, Australia* (1101.0). The ABS also issues, on Tuesdays and Fridays, a *Release Advice* (1105.0) which lists publications to be released in the next few days. The Catalogue and Publications Advice are available from any ABS office.

### Additional statistics available

29. In some cases, the ABS can make available information which is not published. This information may be made available in one or more of the following forms: microfiche, photocopy, data tape, floppy disk, computer printout, clerically-extracted tabulations. Generally, a charge is made for providing unpublished information. A full list of unpublished Overseas Arrival and Departure tabulations is available on request.

### Symbols and other usages

—	nil or rounded to zero
..	not applicable
n.a.	not available
n.f.d.	not further defined
r	revised

W. McLennan  
Australian Statistician



## For more information ...

The ABS publishes a wide range of statistics and other information on Australia's economic and social conditions. Details of what is available in various publications and other products can be found in the *ABS Catalogue of Publications and Products* available at all ABS Offices (see below for contact details).

### Information Consultancy Service

Information tailored to special needs of clients can be obtained from the Information Consultancy Service available at ABS Offices (see Information Inquiries below for contact details).

### National Dial-a-Statistic Line

0055 86 400

(Steadycom P/L: premium rate 26c/21.4 secs.)

This number gives 24-hour access, 365 days a year, for a range of statistics.

### Electronic Data Services

A large range of data is available via on-line services, diskette, magnetic tape, tape cartridge and CD ROM. For more details about these electronic data services, contact any ABS Office (see below).

### Bookshops and Subscriptions

There is a large number of ABS publications available from ABS bookshops (see below Bookshop Sales for contact details). The ABS also provides a subscription service through which nominated publications are supplied by mail on a regular basis (telephone Subscription Service toll free on 008 02 0608 Australia wide).

## Sales and Inquiries

Regional Offices	Information Inquiries	Bookshop Sales
SYDNEY (02)	268 4611	268 4620
MELBOURNE (03)	615 7000	615 7829
BRISBANE (07)	222 6351	222 6350
PERTH (09)	360 5140	360 5307
ADELAIDE (08)	237 7100	237 7582
HOBART (002)	20 5800	20 5800
CANBERRA (06)	252 6627	207 0326
DARWIN (089)	43 2111	43 2111
<b>National Office</b>		
ACT (06)	252 6007	008 020 608

### ABS E-mail Addresses

Keylink	STAT.INFO/ABS
X.400	(C:AU,A:TELMEMO,O:ABS,SN:INFO,FN:STAT)
Internet	STAT.INFO@ABS. TELEMEMO.AU



Information Services, ABS, PO Box 10, Belconnen ACT 2616

